

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY
INFORMATION REPORT

REPORT

CD NO.

COUNTRY China

DATE DISTR. 16 MAY 51

SUBJECT Chinese Communist Military and Political Education

NO. OF PAGES 4

PLACE ACQUIRED

NO. OF ENCLS.
(LISTED BELOW)

DATE OF INFO.

SUPPLEMENT TO
REPORT NO. 50X1-HUM

THIS DOCUMENT CONTAINS INFORMATION AFFECTING THE NATIONAL DEFENSE OF THE UNITED STATES WITHIN THE MEANING OF THE ESPIONAGE ACT 50 U.S.C. 91 AND 92, AS AMENDED. ITS TRANSMISSION OR THE REVELATION OF ITS CONTENTS IN ANY MANNER TO AN UNAUTHORIZED PERSON IS PROHIBITED BY LAW. PERSECUTION OF THIS FORM IS PROHIBITED.

*Except as noted

THIS IS UNEVALUATED INFORMATION

50X1-HUM

1. At the outbreak of the war in Korea in June 1950, the Chinese Communist government and the USSR agreed to take part in the war officially when the situation developed further. At the time of the fighting in Inchon the Chinese Communists started assembling their troops in Northeast China to be formed into four army groups of 250,000 men. At the same time they called for volunteers to defend their families and the nation and aid the Koreans. Actually, these were preparations for another world war. Chinese Communists plan to have 15,000,000 reserve troops and to mobilize 30,000,000 men when a world war starts.¹

50X1-HUM

2. [] Chinese Communists started calling on large numbers of students and laborers to join the army and enter military schools. A large number of senior high school students have responded. Over half of the students in the Wen Shih (文世) and Shanghai High Schools enrolled in the schools or joined the army.² Military courses include an 8-month artillery course, a 1-year mechanized army course, a 1-year aviation course, and a 2-year naval course.³

3. Before this large-scale military recruiting, a number of students were attending military and political schools, and the government was directing the activities of graduates to meet its specific military, political, and economic requirements.

50X1-HUM

4. [] the second semester of the Canton branch of the Chinese Communist Military and Political University opened. There were about 2,400 students in the Canton branch, 2,000 of whom were junior officers from the 4 Field Army and from local troops. The remaining 400 were recruited in Kwangtung. The course covers a period of 18 months and emphasizes technical training and amphibious warfare. After graduation the trainees are to be sent to army units stationed along the coast.

50X1-HUM

CLASSIFICATION CONFIDENTIAL/CONTROL - U.S. OFFICIALS ONLY

STATE	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	NAVY	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	NSRB		DISTRIBUTION
ARMY	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	AIR	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	FBI		

COMNAVPHIT#

50X1-HUM

Document No. 11
No Change in []
☐ Declassified
Class. Change [] S C
Auth. []
Date: 15 AUG 1978 By []

50X1-HUM

CONFIDENTIAL/CONTROL - U.S. OFFICIALS ONLY

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

50X1

-2-

5. [] graduation exercises were held for the first class of the Public Security Staff Officers' School in Canton. Originally there were 2,000 students in the school, but about 1,100 left for duties in various public security organizations before graduation. About 300 of the graduates were assigned to the public security troops in Kwangtung Province. Students for the second class were being recruited in August. 50X1
6. On 1 September the government-sponsored People's University opened in Peiping with WU Yuan-chang (吳元昌) as dean, and 30 professors. The university has nine departments: construction work, economics, finance, business and trade, cooperation, law, diplomacy, factory management, and the Russian language.
7. The Government Administrative Council planned to distribute all university graduates in 1950 among business enterprises, the army, and in land reform work. Excluded from this category were the People's Revolutionary College (Jen Min K'ong Ta Hsueh, 人民革命大學), the Military College (Chun Cheng Ta Hsueh, 軍政大學) and colleges established by various government organizations. The "Work Distribution Committee for University Graduates of the Year 1950" was established on 3 June 1950 to direct this work.
8. To acquaint graduates with these plans, the Ministry of Education in Peiping called a meeting of a number of graduates on 11 July in the Fu Jen (輔仁) University auditorium. Addresses were made by MA Hsu-lun (馬叙倫), Minister of Education; CHOU En-lai and KUO Mo-jo; SUN Ch'i-meng (孫道仁), member of the Secretariat of the Government Administrative Council; and HSIAO Hua (蕭華), vice-chairman of the Political Department of the army, all stressing "thought preparation", "obedience to work distribution", "determination to serve one's fellow men" and "relinquishment of personal and family advantages." Thirteen hundred graduates from the Peiping, Ch'ing Hua (清華), Yen Ching (燕京), Shih Pan (師範), Chung Pa (中央), Fu Jen, and Nung Yeh (農業) Universities and the Hui Min (回民) College attended the meeting. 50X1-HUM
9. Graduates were required to fill out a work volunteer chart issued by the Ministry of Education. For example, [] 403 students of Ch'ing Hua University in Peiping were compelled to fill out charts to show they were willing to engage in the work distributed to them and to serve the people voluntarily. [] the same students were compelled to hand in reports to Chairman MAO concerning improvement in reforming their ideas and in being willing to learn in order to fulfill their work duties. 50X1-HUM
10. Students were also required to read such literature as "In Front of the Northeast Economic Construction Line", "People Who Construct Stalingrad", and various documents concerning the control of labor unions and business enterprises. In addition, teachers' and students' round table discussions were held to discuss this literature and plans for work distribution. In one instance, HSIAO Chiao-yung (蕭毅群) and CH'EN Kuan-lieh (陳觀烈), professors of the Shanghai Chiao Tung (交通) University, visited students in their dormitories to persuade them to accept the work distributed to them.
11. According to Communist reports, in 1950, 17,310 students graduated from universities in China. Work distribution to this group was as follows:
 - a. Northeast - the 530 graduates from the area to remain there. In addition 3,900 to 6,200 graduates were to be sent to the area from East, Central, South and Southwest China. 50X1-HUM

CONFIDENTIAL/CONTROL - U.S. OFFICIALS ONLY

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

50X1

- b. North - of the 2,400 graduates from the area, from 1,200 to 1,400 to be sent to the five provinces, 2 cities, and Inner Mongolian self-governing districts under direct control of the central government.
- c. East China - of the 6,400 graduates from the area, from 2,600 to 3,300 to remain in their native areas; 500 to 800 to be distributed within the central government; 2,500 to 3,000 to the Northeast.
- d. Central South - of the 3,900 graduates from the area, 1,400 to 2,000 to be sent to the Northeast, and the remainder to stay in the area subject to distribution by local authorities.
- e. Southwest - of the 3,400 graduates from the area, 1,200 to be sent to the Northeast and the remainder to stay in their native areas subject to distribution by local authorities.
- f. Northwest - the 630 graduates from the area to stay in the area subject to distribution by local authorities.
12. For a period of from six to twelve months in their new jobs graduates are paid at three rates according to the local standard of living: "Ta Tsao" (大灶), "Chung Tsao" (中灶), and "Hsiao Tsao" (小灶). The Government Administrative Council notified privately-owned commercial and industrial enterprises and cultural and educational organizations that they may apply for graduate workers from their local governments if they cannot solve their employment difficulties. 50X1-HUM
13. [] the government appealed to students to volunteer for military service in Korea. At Wuhan University 13 professors volunteered, and so many students left to attend military schools that regular classes were virtually at a standstill by mid-December. Drawn by promises of commissions upon graduation, students from Peking, Tientsin, Chungking, and elsewhere in large numbers signed up for military schools, particularly those of the air force and navy. Many young persons were forced into volunteering by pressure from fellow students and Communist professors. In addition to students taken into military service, the government was also enlisting technically trained personnel for civilian duties. All juniors and seniors in engineering colleges for example, have been put to work on construction of highways and airfields. They provide their own necessities and receive no salary, being told that practical experience is more valuable than classroom theories.

50X1-HUM

1. [] Comment: Military authorities were planning to enroll 10,000,000 students in military schools in China []
2. [] Comment: Enrollment from Shanghai universities also exceeded the enrollment plan. [] 50X1-HUM
3. [] Comment: The length of time required to complete these and other military courses was reported [] 50X1-HUM
4. [] Comment: Possibly the translation is incorrect and the word intended is "cooperatives".

CONFIDENTIAL/CONTROL - U.S. OFFICIALS ONLY

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

50X1

-4-

5. [] Comment: Presumably the others were to remain in their 50X1-HUM native areas for assignment by local authorities.
6. [] Comment: Literally "Ta Tsao", the lowest rate, means 50X1-HUM kitchen" where many people eat together and are served only one dish. "Chung Tsao" means "middle kitchen" where fewer people eat together and several dishes are served. "Hsia Tsao" means "small kitchen" where there are still fewer people, and several dishes are served.

CONFIDENTIAL/CONTROL - U.S. OFFICIALS ONLY